

**Table 2. Number, incidence rate <sup>1</sup>, median days away from work <sup>2</sup> and relative standard errors <sup>3</sup> of occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>4</sup> to selected parts of body with musculoskeletal disorders <sup>5</sup> in selected ownerships for Puerto Rico, 2003**

Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
Private industry	All Parts	4,650	78.1	27	6.0
State government	All Parts	1,640	181.9	57	6.0
Private industry	1 Neck- Including Throat	40	0.7	37	32.4
Private industry	10 Neck- except internal location of diseases or disorders	40	0.7	37	32.4
Private industry	2 Trunk	2,970	49.9	24	6.5
Private industry	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	340	5.7	24	12.6
Private industry	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	2,490	41.8	24	6.7
Private industry	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	1,560	26.2	20	7.4
Private industry	231 Lumbar region	690	11.6	41	9.6
Private industry	233 Sacral region	220	3.7	50	15.1
Private industry	24 Abdomen	40	0.7	35	32.3
Private industry	2458 Multiple intestinal locations	20	0.3	35	51.2
Private industry	25 Pelvic region	50	0.8	38	31.5
Private industry	251 Hip(s)	20	0.3	55	48.0
Private industry	3 Upper extremities	600	10.1	35	10.1
Private industry	31 Arm(s)	130	2.2	28	19.4
Private industry	310 Arm(s)- unspecified	100	1.7	52	22.3
Private industry	32 Wrist(s)	290	4.9	71	13.5
Private industry	33 Hand(s)- except finger(s)	120	2.0	63	20.0
Private industry	38 Multiple upper extremities locations	40	0.7	11	34.9
Private industry	4 Lower extremities	180	3.0	19	16.5
Private industry	41 Leg(s)	170	2.9	33	17.3
Private industry	412 Knee(s)	140	2.4	33	18.5
Private industry	8 Multiple Body Parts	830	13.9	32	9.0
State government	2 Trunk	660	73.2	67	10.4
State government	21 Shoulder- including clavicle- scapula	60	6.7	118	36.4
State government	23 Back- including spine- spinal cord	600	66.5	66	11.0
State government	230 Back- including spine- spinal cord- unspecified	220	24.4	57	18.6
State government	231 Lumbar region	50	5.5	65	38.7
State government	233 Sacral region	320	35.5	67	15.4
State government	3 Upper extremities	140	15.5	54	23.3
State government	34 Finger(s)- fingernail(s)	70	7.8	54	33.6

See footnotes at end of table

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Ownership	Part of body affected	Total Cases	Incidence Rate	Median Days	Relative Standard Error
State government	4 Lower extremities	170	18.9	59	21.8
State government	41 Leg(s)	170	18.9	59	21.8
State government	412 Knee(s)	140	15.5	112	23.8
State government	8 Multiple Body Parts	660	73.2	51	10.4

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 10,000 full-time workers and were calculated as:  
 $(N / EH) \times 20,000,000$  where,

N = number of injuries and illnesses,  
 EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year,  
 20,000,000 = base for 10,000 full-time equivalent workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Median days away from work is the measure used to summarize the varying lengths of absences from work among the cases with days away from work. Half the cases involved more days and half involved less days than a specified median. Median days away from work are represented in actual values.

<sup>3</sup> Relative standard errors are a measure of the sampling error of an estimate. Sampling errors occur because observations are made on a sample, not on the entire population. Estimates based on the different possible samples of the same size and sample design could differ. Relative standard errors less than 0.05 are not shown.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Includes cases where the nature of injury is: sprains, strains, tears; back pain, hurt back; soreness, pain, hurt, except back; carpal tunnel syndrome; hernia; or musculoskeletal system and connective tissue diseases and disorders and when the event or exposure leading to the injury or illness is: bodily reaction/bending, climbing, crawling, reaching, twisting; overexertion; or repetition. Cases of Raynaud's phenomenon, tarsal tunnel syndrome, and herniated spinal discs are not included. Although these cases may be considered MSD's, the survey classifies these cases in categories that also include non-MSD cases.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that do not meet publication guidelines or data for incidence rates less than .05 per 10,000 full-time workers. The scientifically selected probability sample used was one of many possible samples, each of which could have produced different estimates. A measure of sampling variability for each estimate is available upon request.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, May 26, 2006